



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ably but few of these unfortunates knew what the quarrel was about in which they had sacrificed their lives. This and the scenes in the trenches through which I passed that day gave me a disgust for war which, during the forty years that have since elapsed, I have never ceased to express whenever an opportunity offered.

The doctrine of the inheritance of qualities, which now plays so large a part in the discussions of modern publicists concerning the course of history, inevitably suggests that the fighting instinct which lies latent in the breasts of even the most civilized peoples must be a legacy from countless generations of remote ancestors, who, even after the dawn of consciousness, must have followed rapine and the murder of strangers as their daily occupation. It is in these things in reality that war consists, in spite of the efforts of the more civilized nations to disguise it by fine names, and to get God mixed up in it. The passion for it and the interest in it felt by even the more cultivated members of the human race could hardly be as strong as they still are had they not been infused into the blood by countless generations of savage forefathers. It is a most humiliating thought that man is the only animal that rejoices in the destruction of its fellows. The exterminating powers of all the others are spent on alien breeds. Some French author, I think one of the Le Maistres, has pictured to himself the possibility of twenty thousand cats doing what men do, meeting in a large plain, and one-half scratching and biting the other half to death. Should we caress the survivors as we do human heroes, and increase their allowance of cream? Within twenty years the results of the Crimean War were undone by Russia, without opposition from anybody. Everybody in England deplored it; Lord Salisbury has acknowledged that she "put her money on the wrong horse." But one hundred thousand men were resting in bloody graves, and £100,000,000 of money was added to the national debt. Such is the prescience of jingoes.

Give Peace.

BY MARIANNE FARNINGHAM.

In the hearts of men to-day
Fear and dread are springing;
In the darkening path of gloom
The war-flag is unfurled.
O to see the dove of peace
Coming to the world!
O to have the hours of fear
Stirred by angels' singing!

Among the bare and shivering trees
The winds are sadly sighing,
While with relentless cruelty
The chilling winter comes
Where wives and little children
Suffer in cheerless homes,
And even in the bravest hearts
Hope is slowly dying.

God let peace come in place of war,
And each man know his brother!
If sunshine leave the world outside,
It yet may find a rest,
And gladly through dark days abide
In the love-lighted breast.
It is not winter in the heart
When we love one another!

— *Christian Endeavor World*.

Appeal to President McKinley.

TO THE PRESIDENT: The Board of Directors of the American Peace Society solemnly and earnestly appeal to you to offer the good offices and mediation of the United States to Great Britain and the Transvaal.

We recall to you and we feel confident we may assure you that the whole civilized world has not forgotten that one of the most benign features of the scheme approved by all at The Hague Conference was that entitled Good Offices and Mediation.

Article 3 declares in words which the Conference and sound judgment of the world have heartily approved, "The signatory Powers deem it useful that one or more disinterested Powers should offer of their own accord to the disputing states, as far as circumstances permit, their good offices or mediation, either before or during hostilities; the exercise of this right shall never be regarded by either of the parties in dispute as an unfriendly act."

We believe that the public sentiment of the United States regards the South African War with abhorrence. The sympathies of some of our citizens may favor the British because they and we are so largely of one blood. Others may favor the Boers because they are fighting for their liberties with desperate valor. Every one must respect the courage on both sides. Almost every one must in his conscience condemn both sides for their rash entrance into war when patience and conciliation could have surely adjusted the dissension.

This country can mediate with absolute impartiality. We love both sides. We foresee the prolonged bitterness of hatred throughout all South Africa which must surely grow out of this passionate and bloody war. May we not believe that both sides have tasted blood enough to be ready to accept the honorable and friendly offer of mediation by a nation of such transcendent power and dignity as the United States?

We earnestly ask you to tender the good offices of this country, in the faith that perhaps they may be soon accepted; or even, if at first declined, the offer will before long be welcomed, and all the sooner because the whole world will hear of your action, and invoke upon it the blessings of the God of Peace.

On behalf of the Board (signed),

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, *President*.

BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD, *Secretary*.

BOSTON, Jan. 27, 1900.

New Books.

PLAIN TALK IN PSALM AND PARABLE. By Ernest H. Crosby. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

In this new book of verse Mr. Crosby deals in a plain and forcible way with the evil condition of society resulting from a failure to appreciate and live out the simple elemental principles of Christianity. Tolstoy, in a personal letter to Mr. Crosby, writes as follows about the book:

"I like the book very, very much. Some of the pieces—the choice is difficult because all are very good—I will have translated into Russian and published. There is nothing more new and interesting than the most common subjects looked at from a Christian point of view,